

referees will be men selected in Republican districts, who are supposed to represent the wishes of the Democratic citizens, as Democratic members of Congress are supposed to do in their own districts. While their recommendations will not be final, they will have great weight. It is probable that much of Mr. Maxwell's bill will be taken up by the House, so that it will be some time before the work of making changes will have been completed.

CRITICISING AN APPOINTMENT.

THE SELECTION OF FRANK B. BURKE CONDEMNED BY INDIANA DEMOCRATS—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AROUSED.

Indianapolis, March 21 (Special).—The appointment of Frank B. Burke to the District Attorneyship promises to be a nine days' sensation among the Indiana Democrats. Judge A. C. Ayres, president of the Hendricks Club, the most influential Democratic organization in the State, a Cleveland delegate to the Chicago convention, and one of the most prominent of the Cleveland friends in the State, made no effort to conceal his disapproval today. "I was for Kern," said he, "but I could have accepted almost any of my appointments with better grace than Burke. Though I do not know him personally, it is my understanding that in the Legislature he is the tool of a lobby and stood for corporation interests from other than conscientious motives. That Voorhees should be permitted to force the appointment of such a man is a serious mistake." "The Indianapolis Sentinel," the Democratic organ, today came near expressing the sentiments of "90 per cent" of the local Democracy when it "outed" Cleveland for Burke's appointment, and denounced Burke as "the recognized mouthpiece of the corporation lobby," "the uncompromising and studiously offensive enemy of organized labor" and "a machine politician in the fullest sense of the term."

The members of the Indiana Civil Service Association, who support Cleveland, have fallen in with their criticism of the appointment. Lucius B. Swift said today: "Burke is one of the most vicious opponents of good government that have of late years got into public place. This appointment is but another evidence of the folly of trusting to the advice of Senator Voorhees upon any public question. He is lending all his energies to make smooth the path to his re-election to the Senate. As against that, he cares nothing for the public welfare, the public service, and least of all for the welfare of the administration. That is why he is interested in quarreling Gray and Gray's friends upon the people. It was a similar proposition of the public service to private ends that brought Mr. Cleveland's former Administration into discredit in Indiana and Senator Voorhees was one of the chief factors in that work." Dozens of telegrams protesting against the appointment have been sent to the Governor and the day from Democratic politicians and labor organizations. The latter have called an indignation meeting for tomorrow night.

HOKE SMITH ADVISES GEORGIA ASPIRANTS.

Savannah, March 21 (Special).—The Georgia office-seekers are beginning to grow impatient over the delay in giving out the spoils. They think that Hoke Smith should do some work for those who have helped him. Secretary Smith, however, is evincing a disposition to throw the applicants back upon their own resources. A large number of applications have been forwarded to the Interior Department, but the Secretary has hit upon a type of application, the form of which is just now beginning to find its way back to Georgia through the mails. The letter starts off with the regret the Secretary feels that the office applied for comes within the provisions of the Civil Service rules. So far the letter might be unobjectionable, but the would-be office-holders regard as decidedly refreshing the following suggestion:

"I would suggest that it would not be better to remain in Georgia, where the opportunities for a public career are decidedly better than those furnished through the holding of a public office. Government officers get into a groove which unites them for civil life, and it would be the part of wisdom to steer clear of their entanglements. The end of a public life there would be a life which can never come to the office-holder."

NAVY-ROYEN BEY DUBITS THE STORY.

Washington, March 21.—Navoyen Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, called at the State Department today, and in response to the charges made by representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, that the mail of American missionaries and of American official representatives in Turkey had been tampered or interfered with by Turkish authorities, said he should call the attention of his Government to the charges, and that he was satisfied they would be completely disproved. Secretary Gresham also saw the British Ambassador. No information has reached the Department yet of the exchange of ratifications of the extradition treaty with Russia.

FAT OFFICES FALLING VACANT.

Washington, March 21.—Before the end of the present month the commissions of the collectors of customs at the following ports will expire: Bath, Me., March 28, (paid by fees); Honolulu, Me., March 29, (\$1,000 and commissions); Grand Haven, Mich., March 29, (\$1,000 and fees); Portland, Me., March 29, (\$2,500); Port Benton, Mont., March 23, (\$1,000). Appraisers will also fall by expiration of commissions at Philadelphia, March 23 (salary \$3,000), and at Portland, Ore., March 23 (salary \$3,000).

WORKING FOR PURE WATER.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE COMMITTED CLOSELY WATCHING THE WESTER BELL.

Dr. J. West Roosevelt, representing the New-York Academy of Medicine Committee on the Sanitary Condition of the Croton Water-Shed, went to Albany yesterday to present a memorial to Governor Flower respecting desired amendments to the Western Bell relating to the sanitary protection of New-York's water supply, now awaiting Executive action.

Dr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Charles Stewart Davidson, counsel to the committee. They returned to the city last evening. Dr. Roosevelt said the Governor manifested much interest in the matter and a disposition to thoroughly consider the provisions of the bill in all their bearings. Significant changes were made in the measure during the progress of its passage through the two houses.

The draft of a new bill which they seek to have enacted was presented to the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday to present a memorial to Governor Flower respecting desired amendments to the Western Bell relating to the sanitary protection of New-York's water supply, now awaiting Executive action.

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QUICKLINE

CURES ANY CASE OF SORE THROAT

BY SIMPLY GARGLING A FEW TIMES. 3,000 Physicians Indorse QUICKLINE. "Ideal Remedy" for the cure of the throat, tonsils and adenoids. CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK, 20 Broadway.

DEMOCRATS CANNOT WAIT.

THEY WILL TRY TO REORGANIZE THE SENATE STAFF NOW.

REPUBLICANS WILL FIGHT IT TO THE END, FOR IT IS AGAINST ALL PRECEDENT AND RIGHT.

1ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 21.—The decision of the Democratic caucus this afternoon to attempt to fill the offices of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate during the present special session will probably mean a prolongation of the sittings of the Senate until late in April. For the attempt will be resisted by the Republicans, and a parliamentary deadlock will undoubtedly ensue. The purpose of the majority to oust the present executive and clerical force of the Senate without further delay will be combated as a violation of all Senatorial precedents and as a complete reversal of the position taken with such emphasis by the Democrats of the Senate during the deadlock of the special session of 1881.

To change the officials of the Senate a resolution will have to be introduced and put through and this resolution can be defeated indefinitely by the minority. The Republicans have thus every parliamentary advantage in the contest which the majority invite and will be able, no doubt, to defeat any vote of removal while the present session lasts. They do not oppose a change at the next regular session of Congress, but urge, with great justice, that the Democrats should not now openly violate the precedent they contended for in 1881, nor take advantage of the present unsettled membership of the body to grasp prematurely the little patronage now left to the Republicans in the Senate. The minority do not care to see officials of the standing and character of Secretary McCook and Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine thrust out of their places, while four seats in the Senate are yet vacant and the votes on which the majority have to count for the success of their resolution of removal are cast, one by a Senator elected by a discredited and illegal Legislature, and another by a Senator whose official position alone is supposed to shield him from prosecution for embezzlement. Whether the contest is begun to-morrow or postponed until later in the week, the Republicans are prepared for it and so see no reason why they should not carry their contention in the end.

The only time according to the records when anything like a similar reorganization was made at a special session was in 1823, and at that time all the old offices were re-elected, save the sergeant-at-arms, the reorganization was had for the purpose of getting rid of this particular official, charges having been preferred against him. In 1861 the Republicans began to reorganize, but gave it up, and the only other time it was attempted was in March, 1881, when the Republicans undertook it and failed. At that time Mr. Dawes was the leader of the Republicans, and on March 23 he introduced a resolution which declared it to be the will of the Senate to elect its officers.

The caucus nominees were Mr. Riddick, leader for the Senate, and Mr. Gorman for Secretary. The resolution came up for action on the following day, and a fight was at once precipitated that lasted for more than six weeks, during which no other business was transacted. In this debate, which engendered much bad feeling, the Democrats asserted that they opposed the reorganization for the reason that the whole thing was a scheme on the part of the Republicans to repay General Mahone, of Virginia, for voting against them in the Riddick election.

In view of the fact that the contest is to be renewed this time by the Democrats, the arguments they then used will make interesting reading. The Republicans have been fortifying themselves with this material, and it is not unlikely that many quotations from the record of 1881 will be found in the floor of the Senate after the fight begins.

The ticket nominated by the Democrats is composed of William R. Cox, of North Carolina, an ex-Representative, for Secretary of the Senate; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms, for Sergeant-at-Arms; and the Rev. W. H. Milburn, present Chaplain of the House of Representatives, for Chaplain of the Senate. This result was not reached without a protracted debate, for there was a considerable element of the party that opposed the election of any of the present members of the Senate to the offices of the Senate, and a violation of the precedent of the Senate and gave cause to opposition on the part of the Republicans.

No time was fixed for the presentation of the necessary resolutions in the Senate, and they may be deferred or may come up for action. A leading member of the committee stated that the chief reason why the caucus took this course was to get rid of the importunities of candidates and to enable the Senate to go about its regular work. The nominations made were dropped with practical unanimity.

At the previous caucus the whole matter of whether or not the party should attempt to reorganize the Senate was the subject of a "steering committee," of which Mr. Gorman is chairman. The report was made, and, to the surprise of the Senators, the committee held a number of conferences, but were unable to agree upon a report that should be positive in its character. Some of the members were for re-

organization, while others opposed it as being a violation of the precedent. Among the latter number places both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cockrell, two powerful moving spirits on the Democratic side of the Chamber.

Washington, March 21.—The Senate inserted in the treaty for the cession to the United States of the Cherokee strip a clause which provides that the compensation is to be made in time payments, instead of cash, as in the agreement originally drawn up with the Indians. This modification has not been accepted by the Indians, but will be considered by their legis-

lature. The Cherokee Council, at a meeting next Monday, the early opening of the strip will be entirely dependent upon the action of the council, for should it reject the modification the matter must again be brought before Congress, which would, of course, indefinitely delay the opening of the lands to settlement.

Washington, March 21.—No information has been received at the State Department regarding the sailing of the steamer Alexander for the Behring Sea, sailing ground, as reported from San Francisco. The statement that "it is believed that the Alexander will trade liquor for skins along the shores of Behring sea, and that before the patrol boat starts north she will make a dash for the roberies, overpowered by small guard on the lands and then slip south with full cargo of skins," if true, means that the vessel will engage in a scheme of robbery on the high seas, which comes dangerously near to piracy.

Washington, March 21.—Ex-Secretary Rust, who has been confirmed as Minister to France, expects to take charge of his mission about April 15. He will be accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. N. B. Rust, who, it is said, will be the new Minister of Legation. It is also said that the new Minister will retain Mr. Vigand as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Vigand has acted as Secretary of Legation to the Minister to France since 1879.

Washington, March 21.—The newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, assumed charge of that office today, relieving Mr. Soley, who occupied that position under the former Administration. Mr. McAdoo spent the forenoon receiving bureau chiefs and officers, who were introduced by Mr. Soley. Mr. Soley will leave the department today, but will remain in Washington for a week or so, after which he will go to New-York and practice law with ex-Secretary Tracy.

Washington, March 21.—The Senate Committee on Finance has determined to report favorably, with some amendments, the resolution introduced by Senator McMahon a few days ago on the cost of production in the iron and steel and textile industries. As it will be reported to the Senate the resolution will direct the Commissioner of Labor to submit to the Senate at the opening of the Lullid Congress a report comprehending the facts already collected by him touching the total cost, including actual labor, of producing various iron and steel products and the leading articles of textile industry, and the cost of production in other countries. The committee added provision authorizing the Finance Committee to make such further investigation in respect to the same matters as it might deem important.

Washington, March 21.—The ten days' statement issued by the Treasury Department today gives the gold in the Treasury at \$104,775,000, a gain of \$1,000,000 within the last ten days.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

A STRONG TICKET IN RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICANS RENOMINATE GOVERNOR BROWN—GREAT UNANIMITY SHOWN.

Providence, R. I., March 21 (Special).—The Republican State Convention was held in this city today, and the nominations resulted about as indicated in these dispatches yesterday. Walter H. Barney, of Providence, was chairman of the convention. He congratulated the party on its steady growth in strength from a minority of 4,500 four years ago to a majority of more than 70,000 today.

First, of Providence, the present assistant attorney-general, Mr. Dubois received 110 votes and Mr. Tanner 95. The platform adopted reaffirmed belief in the principle of Protection; endorsed the Administration of ex-President Harrison; denounced the Democratic Congress for incompetency; urged the administration of Governor Brown to carry out the platform of the reform principles outlined in his annual message; favored revising the Constitution by amendments; and opposed a constitutional convention; favored a plurality system of election, free text books for the public schools, and such changes in the liquor laws as public sentiment demands; sympathized with effort to reduce the hours of labor, and challenged the closest scrutiny of the administration of the finance departments and institutions.

Governor Brown and Messrs. Bennett, Allen and Dubois came before the convention and made brief addresses. In the course of his speech the Governor said that the Republican party presents to the people a record of its Administration, and the still greater evidence of its work; a State practically out of debt, and a community busy, prosperous and happy. On this record it asks for a continuance in power of the men it has called to represent its principles. The three new men on the ticket, Messrs. Allen, Bennett and Dubois, each bring an element of strength.

After the close of the State Convention the district conventions were held for nominations for Congress, and the former candidates, Melville Bull, of Newport, and Adin B. Capron, of Smithfield, were renominated.

A MONKEY AND PARROT TIME.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS HAVE TROUBLE IN NAMING A TICKET.

Providence, R. I., March 21 (Special).—At Infantry Hall today, the Democratic State Convention was held, and the new monkey and parrot time was enjoyed. The controversy this time, as last year, was over the question of supremacy in the town of Warwick. The Quinn forces and the Smith forces each claimed recognition, and the trouble was fought out on the floor for several hours. The Quinn faction finally won, but in the debate leading up to this a most acrimonious discussion, punctuated by the hearse and the hearse direct, occurred.

"Big four," Messrs. Henry, Carroll, O'Reilly and McNally, were on hand, and Colonel Honey, ex-chairman of the convention, and ex-Mayor Carroll, as a delegate from Pawtucket, were not fully in accord. The nominations were as follows:

Governor, David S. Baker, Jr. of North Kingstown; Lieutenant-Governor, Dalton E. Young, of Newport; Secretary of State, John J. Heffernan, of Woonsocket; Attorney-General, Clarence A. Aldrich, of Providence. No nomination was made for General Treasurer.

The platform was principally devoted to urging a revision of the Constitution by Constitutional convention. A nine hour day was declared for Mr. Baker, the candidate for Governor, is a lawyer of ability, and was United States District Attorney under Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Young is a grocer in Newport. Messrs. Heffernan and Aldrich are lawyers, the latter being brother of United States Senator Aldrich. Mr. Perry, the nominee for Treasurer, has previously held that office. All are young men except Mr. Perry. Oscar Lapham and Charles H. Brown, the present Congressmen, are candidates for re-

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BE CAREFUL.

Be careful of your manners, they indicate your breeding. Be careful of your thoughts, for they reveal your life. Be careful of your actions, for they reveal your character.

Be careful of your associates; you are judged by the company you keep.

Be careful of your family and your friends; they are the best gifts the Almighty can give you.

Be careful of your health; it is a blessing that can never be too highly valued; it is simply priceless.

Be careful of the first signs of a cough, cold, or weakness; they are the forerunners of disease.

Be careful in what way you counteract a cough or a cold, and remember there is nothing which does it so well as a pure stimulant.

Be careful that you secure the right stimulant and bear in mind that the best authorities agree that nothing equals Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Be careful that you secure the purest and the best, and remember that doctors and scientists agree that no whiskey equals Dr. Williams' Pure Malt.

Be careful that you take this great preparation promptly, and in a systematic manner. Remember that a "stitch in time saves nine" and that your health and happiness may depend upon it.

Be careful that you are not persuaded to take something else which may be called "just as good" by your druggist or grocer. Insist upon having Dr. Williams' Pure Malt, which is the only pure, medicinal whiskey in the market.

for the primary candidates to nominate candidates for Aldermen in the six wards. Five delegates will also be elected from each ward to the City Convention, at which candidates for assessor and supervisor will be nominated.

T. F. CUNNINGHAM CHOSEN SENATOR. TAMMANY SUCCEEDS IN CARRYING THE ELECTION BY THE USUAL METHODS.

In the special election yesterday in the 18th Senate District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward P. Hagan, Thomas F. Cunningham, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a large majority. He received 14,003 votes, while the number cast for Edward Lee Montgomery, the Republican candidate, was only 2,053. George G. Needham, the Prohibition candidate, received 367 votes and John J. Miller, the Independent candidate, received 209 votes. The returns of the election by Assembly Districts were as follows:

Assembly Districts. Cunningham. Montgomery. Needham. Miller. 11th 1,711 562 33 21 12th 2,890 512 40 64 13th 3,005 401 49 64 14th 1,673 229 27 41 15th 2,699 232 49 52 16th 2,281 284 27 30 Totals 14,893 2,053 227 369

The Tammany bosses maintained their ascendancy in spite of a falling off of more than 50 per cent of the vote in each of the last Senate election. In the old 18th district two years ago, by means of the discipline which they can exercise over the great army of office-holders on the city payroll, and also by offering prizes to the election district captains who should poll the largest percentage of the vote registered in their districts. For instance, ex-Register John Kelly, leader of the 18th Assembly district, who had seventeen of his election districts within the Senate district, offered \$20 to the Tammany captain whose election district showed the greatest vote for Cunningham in proportion to the registered vote in his district, and \$15 each to the two captains remaining the next proportionate number of Tammany ballots.

Thomas McGinley was the captain who won the \$20 prize, as his returns showed that he had got 90 per cent of the Tammany vote into the ballot-box of his election district. Henry Alschuler and John J. Ryan were the other winners. The Tammany boys were awarded by Mr. Kelly. The Tammany Hall Assembly held its election yesterday evening, after which the Register "set them up" frequently to the great satisfaction of the "boys." Similar prizes were offered in other districts, with the results.

Tammany also seized upon the occasion in another way, which Republicans might have copied with profit. They made yesterday's election a kindergarten for their voters, urging them to come to the polls and vote, so that they might receive free and correct instruction in the manner of depositing their ballots under the electric light system of voting. Although it was a comparatively unimportant election, all the formality and detail of a general election were a full set of National, State and Municipal offices were to be chosen, were necessarily observed, and the timid voter had an excellent opportunity to be initiated into the methods which the law prescribes for casting his Australian ballot, and to see the advantage of the practical knowledge to be gained by voters who shrink from exposing their ignorance of the terms of the law.

Many voters, who had been at the polls last fall, fearing to make a show of themselves, were thus induced to vote for the first time. The results were as follows: Mr. McGinley was the captain who won the \$20 prize, as his returns showed that he had got 90 per cent of the Tammany vote into the ballot-box of his election district. Henry Alschuler and John J. Ryan were the other winners. The Tammany boys were awarded by Mr. Kelly. The Tammany Hall Assembly held its election yesterday evening, after which the Register "set them up" frequently to the great satisfaction of the "boys." Similar prizes were offered in other districts, with the results.

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